

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNLIKE REED'S RULE

is the One the Committee Will Report to the House Today.

SPEAKER DOES NOT DO THE COUNTING

But It Is Done by Tellers at the Clerk's Desk.

SOME DEMOCRATS ARE NOT SATISFIED

And Threaten to Bolt the Caucus Action. The Talk of Fining Absentees Has a Good Effect.

Washington, April 16.—(Special)—The new rule to count a quorum will be reported to the house from the committee on rules tomorrow. It was completed today. It is unlike Reed's old rule, in that this provides for the appointment of tellers who shall stand at the clerk's desk and count those members present and not voting, while under Reed's rule the speaker himself did the counting. The public will quickly grasp the distinction. Under this rule there can be no counting of hats or members who are in the restaurant or in committee rooms. The two tellers will be of different political parties. Each will be a check upon the other and only members present in the hall of the house will be counted.

The new rule will not provide for fining members. That is already a law. It has never been enforced, but hereafter the sergeant-at-arms will be required to enforce it. When members understand it is to be enforced and their salaries will be deducted the rule to count members will not be necessary on occasional occasions.

Speaker Crisp fought Reed's tactics in counting a quorum in the fifty-first congress. It will be remembered, however, that the fights made against Reed was when he counted a quorum before he had the authority of the house to do so—before the house had adopted his rules. At that time, acting under all the precedents of the past in the house of representatives, he believed the counting of a quorum by the speaker to be unconstitutional. He likewise believed it was placing too much arbitrary power in the hands of the speaker. This latter objection is ratified in the new rule by the placing of the power in tellers.

The former objection was overruled by the supreme court. That court declared the counting of members present and not voting to make a quorum was constitutional.

A Question of Procedure.

As the court has so decided and the republicans can and are blocking all business of the house, the speaker believes the democratic majority is stronger justified adopting such a rule. It is a matter of procedure. No principle is involved. Under such procedure only can relief be afforded to the people and the speaker, as well as the great mass of democrats, believes that the party owes it to the country to adopt rules, provided they are constitutional, that will enable the house to do business.

The chances are that a quorum of democrats will be present tomorrow. The talk of fining them has caused a grand rush of absentees toward the capitol. Even the ten that have gone to Senator Vance's funeral will not be missed, for there are enough to make a quorum without them in the city. But a large number of democrats seem ready to bolt the caucus action and vote against the new rule. Their only reason is because it looks like an endorsement of Reed's rules.

Speaker Crisp is determined that there shall be no more long delays in the house. No time will be lost in adopting the new rule and it will be enforced every time it is necessary. The house will do business. If there is any delay in the conclusion of this congress it will be due to the senate and not to the house.

Breckinridge Receives a Frost.

W. C. P. Breckinridge appeared on the floor of the house this morning.

He was shunned by the great mass of members, though a few shook his hand as he passed among them. No demonstration of any kind was made. It is probable that he will go to Kentucky at once to enter his canvass for re-election.

Ex-Congressman George T. Barnes, of Augusta, arrived today and will be in Washington several weeks.

Haines Confirmed Last Week.

The Savannah special published in Sunday's Constitution, which was also sent to other papers, announcing that a fight was being made on the confirmation of Mr. George Haines, the postmaster at Savannah, was unfounded. Mr. Haines was confirmed by the Senate yesterday. The special stated that the fight was being made on him on the ground that he was a member of the American Protective Association, and it was reported that Senators Walsh and Murphy were opposed to his confirmation, which was entirely incorrect.

Savannah was several days behind in getting the news of Mr. Haines's confirmation. There was no question about it, and it went through without any trouble.

The Trust.

The same seems to have laid down its hand again to the sugar trust. Some of the leading senators became alarmed at the implied threats in Senator Hill's speech, and in their eagerness to catch every possible vote to pass the tariff bill, have given protection to the trust. The protection is now in the bill, provided the trust people will exert their efforts to put the bill through. High protection on sugar will catch Populist Peffer's eye. He is after protecting the beef producers of his state.

With his votes Peffer and the other two populists, the votes of Mr. Hill and Murphy could be dispensed with. Protection to the trust, of course, catches Brice, McPherson and Smith, who are among the other so-called "conservatives." Thus, under this new agreement, the bill can be defeated if Peffer says even if he should endeavor to do so. But no one who knows Hill believes he really wants to defeat the bill, even if the income tax goes in it. Hill simply wants to cut out the income tax features. But, even if they are in, he may vote for the bill.

On this new proposed deal is meat to the sugar trust. The insiders of that organization seem to feel sure it will go through. Yesterday they were so confident of it they sent sugar stock up four points and may yet run it way above par.

Certainly some lively scheming is going on.

While the southern senators don't like the idea of a very high duty on sugar with a wide discrimination in favor of the refined product, they are willing to concede it to make sure of the bill. They hold there

DRAPED IN MOURNING

North Carolina's Public Buildings Cloth-ed in Black.

PEOPLE GATHERING AT RALEIGH

To Pay Their Last Tribute to Senator Vance's Memory.

THE CEREMONIES AT WASHINGTON

The Senate Chamber Filled with Distinguished People—Impressive Services Over the Dead Statesman.

MORE FROM BLUEFIELDS.

The Presence of the Murderer of Wilson Causes Excitement.

New Orleans, April 16.—The steamship George Steers, arriving today from Nicaragua, bringing news to April 12th. The Picayune's correspondent writes:

"On the evening of the 8th instant, a small schooner arrived from Greytown, bringing mail and several Nicaraguan officials."

Lucayo, who was the greatest surprise of Lucia, was the arrival of the great surprise of Norbert Arguello, late acting governor of Rama. So soon as it became known that this cowardly assassin was in town the citizens began to congregate in groups of two, three and twenty persons, when one would hear with the click of a pistol: 'Yes, the murderer is here.'

As the Nicaraguans suspected that the peculiar movements of the Americans meant something to a plan, the assassin, Arguello, had been placed under arrest and has been since confined in the private room of the governor of police.

"It would seem that Arguello escaped from Rama to the interior, where he was beyond a doubt. His adventure here, however, is a part of a plot being made by the speaker to be unconstitutionally.

"He likewise believed it was placing too much arbitrary power in the hands of the speaker. Each will be a check upon the other and only members present in the hall of the house can be counted.

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Her Majesty's ship Magdalene is still here, having relieved her majesty's ship Canada on the morning of the 3d instant. Captain A. C. Clark, her commanding officer, ashore this morning, and among the crowd, while speaking of the absurd actions of these Nicaraguan officials, remarked: "Gentlemen, if you would wish to know what Lucayo and his henchmen are likely to do tomorrow, just think of the most idiotic officialism possible and that would be about it."

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MATTERS IN MACON.

The Petitions Presented by Hon.
Louis F. Garrard

AGAINST THE SOUTHWESTERN COMPANY

For the Payment of a Large Sum to New
York Bankers—Bibb
Court—Other Grips.

Macon, Ga., April 16.—(Special)—Judging from the suits that are being filed in the United States court at Macon by Hon. Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus, as attorney for sundry persons it is evident that he is not doing all of his time to his credit for the United States senatorship. It is a coincidence that Hon. A. O. Bacon, another candidate for the United States senate, will have to defend the suits brought by Mr. Garrard.

The Constitution yesterday morning recorded the fact that on Saturday Mr. Garrard, in the clerk's office of the United States court, and his attorney for A. Ieslin & Co., bankers of New York, a petition against the Southwestern company for the payment of \$65,000 and interest, which suit grows out of the endorsement by the Southwestern of bonds of the Macon and Eufaula railroad. Now Mr. Garrard has filed another suit, a petition for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, against the Southwestern for \$300,000 besides interest. The petition shows that the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad issued \$1,500,000 of bonds bearing date July 1, 1879, payable to Moses Taylor or bearer at the National City bank of New York, July 1, 1889. Each bond is in the sum of \$1,000 with interest at 6 per cent and payable semi-annually. On July 1, 1886, the interest coupons were not paid, and again payment was defaulted on the interest coupons due January 1, 1884, though payment was demanded. The petitioner claims that the bonds were issued by the Southwestern Railroad Company, of Georgia, on the 1st of July, 1874, for value received and in accordance with the resolution of its board of directors, guaranteed in writing on each of said bonds the payment of the same, and of the interest coupons attached thereto. That the bonds were presented for payment at the National City bank of New York, and the same became due and payment thereof demanded of the said Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company and payment was refused. Whereby, and by reason of the promises aforesaid the Southwestern Railroad Company, liable for and as now due to the petitioner, the amount aforesaid with interest. The petitioner further shows that by the terms of said bond that in case of non-payment of any half yearly interest which shall have become payable and shall have been due six months after the maturity of said interest, then the principal of each bond as well as such interest in arrears shall become immediately payable by reason of such default without regard to the time mentioned for payment of said principal and by reason of the same default. The petitioner also says that the entire amount aforesaid of bonds has become due and payable with interest of said past due interest from the date of its maturity.

The petitioner then goes on to state facts in relation to the lease of the Southwestern, on the 4th of June, 1884, by the Central Railroad of Georgia, and that the earnings of the Southwestern are merged with the earnings of the Central railroad, and states the terms of the Central railroad in paying dividend to the stockholders of the Southwestern—not a fixed annual amount, but a dividend to be paid to the dividends paid to the Central railroad stockholders a ratio of 8 to 10, that is to say \$8 for each share of the Southwestern railroad stock for \$10 paid on each share of its own stock, and that no semi-annual dividend so declared and paid to the stockholders of the Southwestern Railroad Company to the amount of \$100,000, or 7.5 cent per annum on the par value of each share of stock. That the Southwestern Railroad Company, in order to increase its own business and its lesser road, agreed to a plan of the Central railroad to possess and control the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, by securing the extension of the Southwestern railroad from Macon, Georgia, by way of Eufaula to Montgomery. On the 12th of June, 1879, first mortgage bonds amounting in all to \$1,500,000 and secured by a deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, were guaranteed by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia and the Southwestern Railroad Company by their respective board of directors. The entire issue of said bonds was delivered to the Central railroad and to the Southwestern, and that a direct benefit followed and accrued to the Southwestern aforesaid. Whereby the Southwestern road became indebted to the petitioner, and the petitioner asks that the Southwestern be required to make answer to the petitioner's complaint at the next term of court.

Judge Bartlett's Charge.

Bibb superior court convened this morning, Judge J. L. Bartlett presiding. The cause was won in and Mr. Willie G. Solomon was elected foreman of the jury. Judge Bartlett delivered to the jury one of the ablest and most interesting charges ever heard in Bibb superior courtroom. He told to the jury in an unadorned language that those who are and he pointed out to them certain violations of law which should be their special care to stop. He also advised the jury to be on the alert to stop those who committed the gamblerish punishes whenever found. He also advised the jury to be on the alert to stop violations of the liquor law and said selling liquor on Sundays and selling to minors must be suppressed. After receiving the charge and organizing, the trial adjourned until next morning, when various matters will be presented for their consideration.

Disturbing Question.

The board of public school education met this morning to consider the proposed location of the new city hospital in the J. J. Clay house, in the rear of the Whittle

Pensacola Waterworks. The

house is owned by Mr. W. H. Bowles,

and the building is in poor condition.

The board voted to let the building

to the city for \$1,000 a month.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 17, 1894.

Leaping Forward!

The stockholders of the Cotton States and International Exposition met yesterday morning, and effected a permanent organization. They elected a board of directors, and the board met in the afternoon.

The proceedings of both meetings will be found on another page. The most gratifying enthusiasm was manifested, and the exposition was placed under the management of leading citizens whose ability, public spirit and liberal ideas make its success assured.

Our great exposition is now on its feet. It began its legal existence yesterday. From now on its career will be one of active work, and as soon as the architects have completed their plans and the directors accept them, the exposition buildings and grounds will be the busiest place in the country.

Our workingmen will obtain employment, and their weekly wages will swell our local circulation. The progress of the work will be heralded all over the world, and the eyes of millions and men of enterprise will be turned in this direction.

So far, everything has moved along smoothly, and Atlanta has made a magnificent showing in her minimum fund of nearly \$220,000, which will probably be increased to \$300,000 in a very short time by subscriptions from the railroads and other big corporations and business institutions.

Congress and the outside world will join us in our great industrial and commercial reunion, and the countries south of us will be with us and do their level best.

Yesterday witnessed a long leap forward.

An American Enterprise

It is understood that Senator Morgan's forthcoming report in favor of the Nicaragua canal has the sanction of the president, and will find favor with both houses of congress.

The bill will authorize the government to supervise and control the canal, as the work is on too large a scale for a private enterprise. The New Orleans Picayune says:

According to the estimate submitted to Senator Morgan it will not take more than \$50,000,000 to complete the canal. This would necessitate the expenditure by this country of \$10,000,000 a year for seven years, the time it is estimated that the work would be in progress. The bill to be introduced will provide for the issuance of bonds to cover the amount needed to complete the canal, the control of the work being transferred to the government, as well as the management of the affairs of the same after completion.

There can be no doubt but that the proposition to complete the canal with the money furnished by the government has taken a strong hold upon the public mind. The plan has been advocated by the great parties, and never even a prominent commercial gathering which has been held for several years past has passed resolutions calling upon congress to take up the matter of building the canal.

The canal must be built with our capital and controlled by our government, or Europe will step in and take charge of the whole business. We cannot afford to have this great waterway controlled by a foreign power. It must be ours, and we must put up the money and push it through. The south is specially interested. It will give us a short route to China and all the Asiatic countries, and will enrich our cotton producers and manufacturers. The southern congressmen should unanimously favor the enterprise.

More Bonds.

In spite of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and in spite of the veto of the seigniorage bill—events that were to restore the country to immediate prosperity—our precious gold is again going abroad. Four millions were shipped abroad last Saturday, and there seems to be an idea in Wall street that there will be other shipments this week and for some time to come. It is referred to philosophically as "the usual spring export movement of gold," but if the seigniorage bill had been approved, a great bowl would go up from the organs of the money power that the outward movement of gold was the result of that measure, and that the country would be ruined.

The impression that the eastern press leaves on its readers is that when gold goes out, those who send it out get nothing for it. We are let to infer that the Brers Lazard, Hogenbach, Ikey-hammer & Co. take their own money, buy the gold here, and then send it abroad and give it away—the result being that this country is just much

out of pocket for every dollar that goes abroad. Some very well-known business men entertain this view, and protest against all such transactions with fiery vehemence.

As a matter of fact, however, the holders of gold in this country profit by every shipment of the precious metal that is made. The only sufferer is the United States treasury, which, under Mr. Carlisle's policy, pays out its reserve to redeem silver notes. The Lazard Brers (for instance) find that they can sell gold in Europe for a premium. They take the silver notes of 1890 to the treasury, draw the gold out, and sell it in Europe for a profit.

We pointed out the other day that the course of the continental exchanges pointed to a draft of gold on London, but London has taken advantage of the situation here and draws the gold from the United States treasury. It is true that the New York banks furnished a part of the four millions shipped last Saturday, but they know that they can replenish their stock from the treasury at any time.

The fact that gold exports would be renewed has been known in banking and financial circles for weeks, and it has been known in the inner rooms of the subtreasury at New York. It has been known, also, to those who are aware that Austria has completed her arrangements to float a gold loan of \$18,000,000, which finishes up her scheme of "currency reform."

When Secretary Carlisle made a visit to New York, week before last, he knew that a draft would shortly be made on the reserve fund in the treasury, and we are not surprised to see a statement made in The New York Evening Post—an organ of the gold interest—that he took occasion to sound certain prominent bankers in regard to another bond issue.

The confidential agent of a prominent Wall street bank says that the secretary approached several prominent financiers—if bankers can be called financiers—in the strict sense of the term—and discussed a proposal for a new bond issue. The agent says that the bankers told Secretary Carlisle they would be willing to take another issue of \$50,000,000 at the same figure they paid for the last, but they would go no higher. The secretary expressed himself satisfied, and we have no doubt he renewed his assurances that no more silver would be coined—not even the seigniorage.

The arguments that Secretary Carlisle employed, according to the confidential agent aforesaid, who breathed his information into the ears of a reporter of The Evening Post, were very interesting. The secretary pointed out that for the nine months ending March 31st, last, the expenditures had exceeded the receipts by fifty-five millions. For the month of March, expenditures exceeded receipts by seven millions.

There will be some heavy expenditures before July 1st, and in July there will be, in addition to current payments, an expenditure of about seven millions for interest on bonds. So there you are! The people's treasury at the mercy of the organized money power, and Wall street pulling the secretary's leg for another bond issue! More debts and more interest for the people to pay, and heavy additions to the burdens of the state or the greenback.

Washington teaches a lesson that can be profitably utilized by Atlanta. But, while we mourn these two paxiots, we should think of those who still remain with us. While we render tribute of tears to the dead, let us not withhold the laurels so worthily won by the living!

The Currency Question.

be required to test his views, so far as the south and west are concerned. In this immediate region, the hard times are practically over, but we owe no thanks to those who are of Mr. Clews's line of thinking. Our people, by the hardest work and the hardest economy ever known in their experience, have held their own, and are now on rising ground. They have not changed their ideas of what our policy should be, and they will continue to fight for bimetallism, a low tariff, state banks and an income tax.

Mr. Clews will see his dreams of general prosperity realized when the pledges of the democratic platform are redeemed.

The Death of Senator Vance.

Following so closely the death of Senator Colquitt, it is natural that the loss of Senator Vance should cause the southern people to look forward with apprehension to a time in the near future when the last of their great soldier statesmen will depart from the arena of their usefulness and leave their places to be filled by new men.

Fortunately, Senator Colquitt has been succeeded by one who is worthy to take up his work, and it is to be hoped that the man who takes Senator Vance's seat will be equally well equipped.

But it causes a feeling of sadness to see the eminent men who have been so valiant in war and so wise in peace passing from the stage of action. These great confederate leaders have been among the most patriotic and loyal supporters of the union. They have represented the new south as faithfully and ably as they ever represented the old south. Their conservative and Roman integrity has disarmed opposition, and they are as popular with their old enemies as they are with the people who have followed them for more than a century.

The south will never lack statesmen and orators, but it grieves their people to part with the leaders who have served them so devotedly in the stormiest and most disastrous periods of our history, as well as in the season of our prosperity.

Colquitt and Vance were among nature's noblemen. They lived for the people, and all that concerned the people interested them, and enlisted their sympathies and their energies. They belonged to the school of statesmen that flourished in the better days of the republic, and few industries and their trade merely supplies the local demand. But it is a desirable place of residence and the millionaires flock there. These rich residents spend millions every year, and their money goes into every channel and benefits every class.

Washington has been made a beautiful city, and rich men all over the country are seeking homes there during at least half of the year. The city is kept cleaner than any other town of its population in America. Its wide, well-paved streets and boulevards, numerous parks, beautiful statuary, public structures and other attractions gratify the eye and appeal to an aesthetic taste.

The city has a population of perhaps over 300,000. It has few industries, and its trade merely supplies the local demand. But it is a desirable place of residence and the millionaires flock there. These rich residents spend millions every year, and their money goes into every channel and benefits every class.

There is a lesson to be learned from Washington. A city like Atlanta, with the start it already has, could very easily add to its attractions and supplement its advantages in a way that would draw wealthy men from all parts of the union, and induce them to invest here, and reside among us at least several months of every year.

Atlanta is neither too far north nor too far south for an ideal place of residence. It has an unsurpassed climate and a pure water supply. Our death rate is phenomenally low, and epidemic diseases are unknown. Thousands of well-to-do citizens have come here from other states to enjoy our natural and artificial advantages, and there is no reason why we should not continue to improve and beautify the city until it will attract wealthy settlers from the far north and the far west.

Atlanta teaches a lesson that can be profitably utilized by Atlanta. But, while we mourn these two paxiots, we should think of those who still remain with us. While we render tribute of tears to the dead, let us not withhold the laurels so worthily won by the living!

The Currency Question.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, which appears to have been unduly influenced by the somewhat complicated character of the currency discussion, declares with considerable warmth that "the double standard is rank nonsense," and, having settled that matter, announces that its editor is "a single standard" man. "The Appeal-Avalanche," it says, "wants either the gold standard or the greenback."

Editor Godkin thought the other day that the veto of the seigniorage bill would dispose of the silver question. If Editor Godkin escapes paresis for a few months he will see his mistake.

The New York Journal of Commerce calls the Wall street element "the people."

There is about to be a quorum of democrats in the house. Some of the seventy evidently ran in out of the weather.

Senator Vance's successor will be a free coinage platform democrat.

The cuckoo is beginning to lift up their little voices against Senator Morton.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A Washington correspondent says: "The idea that Congressman Reed by reason of his greatness is quite inaccessible to ordinary men is a mistake, as two little boys, whose names are on Capitol Hill, can learn him in a moment."

There is no such thing as "intrinsic" value in the articles to which the term is commonly applied. Gold is valuable almost solely on account of its exchangeable value, and its exchangeable value is based wholly on its money function.

Take that away, and its value rests solely on the demand for it in the arts and sciences. Would the value of this commodity, with a supply out of all proportion to the demand, bear any relation to its value as a money metal?

There is no such thing as "intrinsic" value in the articles to which the term is commonly applied. Gold is valuable almost solely on account of its exchangeable value, and its exchangeable value is based wholly on its money function.

Take that away, and its value rests solely on the demand for it in the arts and sciences. This is the ABC of the money question. "Flat" money exists only in the minds of those who pray to the golden calf and imagine that it is a god.

Men of experience agree with Mr. Richards about the profits of pineapples, but they say that his valuation of land is altogether too high. Good land will be purchased in Florida at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and at that rate the pineapple grower can make a profit of from 300 to 400 per cent on his investment.

The matter is worth investigating. Oranges have been worth millions to our Florida friends, and it may be that they will find as big a bonanza in the pineapples.

WHAT BANKER CLEWS THINKS.

Mr. Henry Clews, the New York banker, is satisfied that we have reached the bottom, and that the country is specially interested. It will give us a short route to China and all the Asiatic countries, and will enrich our cotton producers and manufacturers. The southern congressmen should unanimously favor the enterprise.

MORE BONDS.

In spite of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and in spite of the veto of the seigniorage bill—events that were to restore the country to immediate prosperity—our precious gold is again going abroad. Four millions were shipped abroad last Saturday, and there seems to be an idea in Wall street that there will be other shipments this week and for some time to come. It is referred to philosophically as "the usual spring export movement of gold," but if the seigniorage bill had been approved, a great bowl would go up from the organs of the money power that the outward movement of gold was the result of that measure, and that the country would be ruined.

The banker predicts that silver and grain will continue to rise for some time to come. We must take his predictions, however, with many grains of allowance. He is a gold standard man, and views the conditions of the past two years with the greatest possible satisfaction. It may be that he is permitted to take advantage of it. We

say, moreover, that any combination or party that seeks to prevent the people from obtaining relief in this way, is committing not only a political crime, but is guilty of a crime against society. How serious this crime is may be estimated from the fact that in the city of New York alone, those who are able have been compelled to tax themselves \$15,000,000 during the past twelve months to prevent the idle workers in that city from absolute starvation.

The difficulty with a paper currency is that it is irredeemable, or the "flat" element, but the danger that ignorance and avarice—qualities that go hand in hand—will insist on issuing more than the people really need; the danger of making the supply greater than the demand. If there could be some gauge or measure whereby a paper issue could be kept level with the real value of the currency, then the world would be as valuable as, and far more effective, than gold. There never

was a premium on the greenbacks during the war, until Wall street compelled the government to pass a law refusing these notes in payment of customs dues. This not only discredited the notes, but caused a demand for gold where none had existed before. At once there was a small premium on gold, the gold board was organized in Wall street, and the avarice of the gold ring had full swing.

F. L. S.

The American Times-Recorder keeps its editorial page at white heat in this cold weather.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

To Little Margaret Northen.

For Margaret.

With a envelope of Life's April wet;

For all the girls.

With golden cur's,

And all the skies with Jewels set,

Are less to me—far less to me

Than is the sweet caress to me

Of Margaret, sweet Margaret!

For Margaret

With a mignonette,

That little girl climbs a kiss to get!

But all the flowers Of April showers,

And all the lilles leaning yet—

The winds that wait the dove to me,

Are less than is the love to me

Of Margaret, sweet Margaret!

Mr. Gaultot is now associated with Mr. Croome Pennick in the publication of the Cochran Telegram.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

If the world were bright,

With a night—

If the sun were always beaming

From skies as blue

As you ever knew,

What would you do for dreaming?

If the world were glad,

And none of us sad,

With never a tempest howling;

Like a railroad track,

What would you do for growling?

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A. P. MORGAN,
A. RICHARDSON.

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COAL

CITY, ALA.

ATLANTA'S BRIDGES

Consumed Most of the General Council's Time Yesterday.

THE SESSION WAS A VERY QUIET ONE

Attempts to Start Work on the Alabama Street Bridge Were Made Again. The Crematory Matter.

Atlanta's bridges took up the greater part of the session of the general council yesterday afternoon.

A resolution, based upon the one Mr. Dr. Harman introduced at the last meeting of the general council, was presented by the bridge committee. That resolution called for the appointment of Mr. W. A. Osborn and Mr. Forrest Adair as assessors on the part of the city to act with assessors to be appointed by the property owners to ascertain the damages to the land used in the extension of Alabama street. The resolution was adopted.

The bridge committee presented a resolution authorizing the payment of \$300 to Mr. Grant Wilkins, as wages for the extra inspector caused by the delay of the contractors in constructing the Forsyth street bridge. The resolution provided that the money should come out of the fund which the contractors in masonry and steel for work on the bridge. This, too, was adopted.

Then the same committee presented a resolution requesting the finance committee to appropriate \$20,000 to be expended 1884 in the extension of West Alabama street next to Rhodes.

But it was the report of the bridge committee on the claim of Mr. Henry McDaniel against the city for \$250 for plans for the extension of Alabama street which caused the committee to adjourn. The same claim has been before the council several times before, and each time it has been sent back to the committee on bridges. The matter came up upon the report of a majority of the committee and that report authorized the payment of the \$25 which Mr. McDaniel claimed. Mr. Harrelson, chairman of the bridge committee, in submitting the report stated that the committee considered that the city owed Mr. McDaniel the money, and for that reason favored paying it. He moved that the rules be suspended so that Mr. Jenkins, Mr. McDaniel's attorney, might be heard in the matter.

"I am," said Mr. Stockell, "as a rule opposed to suspending the rules to hear from any one. The system of our government provides that these matters shall be considered before the committee, and that is where the work of both sides should be carried out. I will take occasion to say, however, that I am of the opinion that the contract between Mr. McDaniel and the city is such as warrants me in saying that the city ought to pay Mr. McDaniel the \$25." The terms of the contract are in accordance with what I have said, if I understand it."

The council refused to suspend the rules and then Mr. Harrelson, chairman of the committee, presented the original resolution and the papers subsequently passed by the committee, which, at the same time urged the adoption of the report of the committee authorizing the payment of the \$25 to Mr. McDaniel.

"I don't see any use," said Mr. Beale, "wasting any more time on this matter. We have paid Mr. McDaniel \$250, and the city should not be held responsible for that sum. By the terms of the paper under which he accepted the first payment it is stated that the plans must meet with the approval of the committee on bridges and the city engineer. These plans do not do that. Then, besides the fact we can't see any use spending more time on it. In my opinion it will be a long time before this bridge is built if it is ever built. The people over there are divided about it themselves, and no plan we can formulate will please them. Some of them want the bridge to go to Hunter street, and others want it to go to Rhodes street, and others want it to go to Mitchell street. For my part I can't see that we can do any good by spending another dollar."

Mr. Harrelson spoke again, the adoption of the report of the committee, and in doing so he said, "I think the time has come for the contract to be plain enough for any one to understand."

The rules were then suspended and Mr. Jenkins, attorney for Mr. McDaniel, addressed the council, urging the body to adopt the report of the committee. Mr. Jenkins went over the case from its inception, as he construed it to the report of the committee, then hanging before the council.

Mr. Hirsch, a member of the committee and the member who signed the minority report, declared that the council should not accept the majority report.

Mr. Dimmock spoke in favor of the majority report, while Mr. Peters was against it.

On the adoption of the report the ayes and nays were ordered and resulted:

Ayes—Camp, Welch of the second, Dimmock and Nease.

The other members of the council voted the other way, the ful membership being present except Mr. Martin.

The Crematory Will Have More Time.

The joint committee on the location of the crematory submitted two reports. The majority report was signed by Dr. Alexander, chairman of the health committee and Mr. Camp, of the sanitary committee, while the majority report bore the names of the other members of the board of health and the balance of the sanitary committee. In submitting the two reports Mr. Campbell, chairman of the committee, stated that he desired the committee to suspend so that Dr. Alexander could be heard from.

Dr. Alexander said that he signed the majority report placing the crematory at the point the special committee had selected because he thought it the least objectionable place that could be secured. Dr. Alexander said that he had many friends in the city who would be anxious to have the crematory among those who heard him.

Mr. Beale wanted the minor report rejected, which he did, canceling the contract for the land near Oakland cemetery, adopted and upon motion the majority report was adopted.

The same joint committee was then given further time in which to secure a location for the crematory.

Portraits of the Ex-Mayors.

Major Goodwin returned to the general council to be introduced by Mr. Stockell at the last meeting of the general council requesting all of Atlanta's ex-mayors to have their portraits painted by Mr. Guerry, the artist to do the work.

In returning the paper Major Goodwin stated that he approached the artist to do the portrait, and designated Mr. Guerry as the artist to do the work.

Mr. Boyd moved to strike that section from the original resolution and Mr. Nease seconded the motion. The motion was adopted.

Paid Him for Lost Time.

The relief committee presented a report on the petition of J. W. Stolt the man who asked for pay during the time he was confined to his home and his house was guarded because it was thought that there was smallpox in his family. The report favored paying Mr. Stolt. In the report the relief committee, chairman of the committee, stated that two physicians had examined the case and pronounced it smallpox, while the case was and pronounced it smallpox, while the expert, had said that it was chicken pox. Under the report of the physicians a guard was placed around the house and he was unable to leave for several days when it was really known that the case was chicken pox and not smallpox.

Mr. Stolt objected to the report, of the committee, saying that during the time he was confined to his home he was supplied with provisions by the city, and that when his family was allowed to move he was given transportation by the city to leave town.

Mr. Nease spoke for the report of the committee, and so did Mr. Peters.

Mr. Beale spoke against the report of

the committee and was supported in all he said by Mr. Welch, of the second.

The report of the relief committee was adopted by a vote and may vote, the year being 1893, Camp, Dimmock, Welch, of the fifth, Peters, Harrelson, Harman and Nease—7.

The other members voted against the adoption of the report.

The Asbestos Well.

The committee having in hand the resolution of Mr. Dimmock to establish a public comfort department at the artesian well made an adverse report and the report was adopted.

Mr. Stockell presented a resolution then appropriating \$300 to be used in making the cistern at the artesian well. In presenting the report he asserted that the well would do the fire department more good than it would do the city in any other way. The motion was adopted.

The Smith Street Fire.

Mr. Harrelson submitted a committee report on electric and other railroads which had been seen around police headquarters about half past 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The committee, after going over the Smith street, the committee, reported that the street railroad company should pay the property owners \$20 each for the damage to the tracks, and that if the matter was not settled within thirty days execution should be issued by the city marshal.

The Hebrew Burial Ground.

The officers of the Hebrew Benevolent Society sent in a paper stating that on the ground the association had bought from the contractor of the Hebrew Benevolent Association were found several bodies. The Hebrew Benevolent Association asked permission to remove these bodies to some other portion of the cemetery where they were referred to the cemetery committee.

Will Get the Walks.

Mr. Camp presented a resolution asking for the immediate construction of the water mains on Larkin, Stewart and other streets in the first ward, these mains having been passed up long ago.

Mr. Dimmock, of the Oakwood cemetery, was given a favorable report by the committee.

He Wants More Water.

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The resolution of Mr. Dodge asking for the construction of the Forsyth street bridge was adopted by the bridge committee.

The resolution called for the appointment of Mr. W. A. Osborn and Mr. Forrest Adair as assessors on the part of the city to act with assessors to be appointed by the property owners to ascertain the damages to the land used in the extension of West Alabama street.

The resolution was adopted.

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